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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/885,733	06/20/2001	Yoichiro Sako	450100-3601.9	6921
20999	7590	08/11/2004	EXAMINER	
FROMMERM LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			WU, ALLEN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2135	
DATE MAILED: 08/11/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/885,733	SAKO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Allen S. Wu	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 59-105 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 59-105 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 August 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 08/690,224.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4.5</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-58 have been cancelled by the applicant. Claims 59-105 have been examined.

Priority

2. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 08/690224, filed on 19 July 1996.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 59-67, 80-88, and 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanota et al (hereinafter Kanota), US Patent 5,418,853, in view of Takashi, US Patent 5,960,151.

As per claims 59, 80, and 103, Kanota discloses digital video signal recorder capable of inhibiting unauthorized copying of an analog video signal (abstract), comprising:

an input terminal for receiving said analog video signal (col 4 ln 35-37), said analog video signal including a copy protection signal (see for example; col 6 ln 5-10);
analog-to-digital converting means for converting said analog video signal to digital video data (see for example; col 4 ln 38-44);

compression means for compressing said digital video data to generate compressed video data (see for example; col 4 ln 45-50);

detecting means for detecting said copy protection signal included in said analog video signal (see for example; col 4 ln 61-65 and col 7 ln 17-20);

generating means for generating copy management information according to a state of said copy protection signal detected by said detecting means (see for example; col 4 ln 61-col 5 ln 14).

Kanota further discloses recording means for recording compressed video data (see for example; col 5 ln 15-18). Kanota does not explicitly teach appending means for appending said copy management information to said compressed video data; and recording means for recording appended copy management information, said copy management information being recorded at a pre-set position of a record medium.

However, Takashi discloses generating of copy management information (see for example; col 5 ln 49-50) and such appending and recording means of said copy management information with compressed video data (see for example; col 5 ln 49-59 and col 6 ln 12-19). Both Kanota and Takashi disclose a means of inhibiting copying of analog video signals. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the appending and recording means of Takashi within the system of Kanota because it would have increased copy protection by recording appended copy management data on the newly recorded video data such that further inhibition of recording is extended to the newly recorded data.

As per claims 60 and 81, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). Kanota further discloses wherein said copy protection signal is a signal coded with plural bits, is located at a pre-set position (see for example; col 3 ln 55-64) of said analog video signal and is indicative of a copy generation limitation (see for example; col 4 ln 59-col 5 ln 14).

As per claims 61 and 82, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 60). Kanota further discloses wherein said pre-set position of said analog video signal is a pre-set horizontal period within a vertical blanking period of said analog video signal (see for example; col 3 ln 55-64).

As per claims 62 and 83, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 61). Kanota further discloses wherein said pre-set horizontal period is the twentieth horizontal period within said vertical blanking period (see for example; col 3 ln 55-64, Kanota discloses an odd or even interval).

As per claims 63 and 84, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). Takashi discloses such recording means at a predetermined interval (as described in claim 59) wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a data area and/or a lead-in area of said record medium (see for example; col 7 ln 8-18).

As per claims 64 and 85, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 63). Takashi discloses such recording means at a

predetermined interval (as described in claim 63) wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a header portion which is within said data area of said record medium (see for example; col 7 ln 8-18).

As per claims 65 and 86, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). As for wherein the video data is partitioned into units and said copy management information is located in at least one of said units, Kanota discloses recording of compressed digital data onto a magnetic recording medium. Such partitioning of data into units is inherent to any system using digitally compressed data.

As per claims 66 and 87, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). As for said record medium is an optical disc, a magneto-optical disc, a magnetic hard disk or an integrated circuit (IC) memory card, Kanota discloses copying of digital data onto a recording medium (see for example; col 2 ln 14-31). Such recording mediums are well known in the art for use in recording digital signals.

As per claims 67 and 88, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). As for wherein said analog video signal is an analog video signal having a combination signal of plural pseudo synchronization pulses and plural white peak signals across plural horizontal periods in a vertical blanking period of said analog video signal, Kanota discloses an analog video signal with plural horizontal periods in a vertical blanking period of said analog video signal (see for example; col 3 ln

53-63), such plural pseudo synchronization pulses and plural whit peak signals are inherent to such analog signal.

5. Claims 68-69 and 89-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanota et al (hereinafter Kanota), US Patent 5,418,853Takashi, US Patent 5,960,151, in view of Takashi, US Patent 5,960,151, and further in view of Ryan, US Patent 4,577,216.

As per claims 68 and 89, Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). Kanota discloses such recording of analog video signal, however is silent on such video signals associated color burst signal and wherein the phase of at least a portion of said color burst signal is changed from an original state. Ryan discloses copy inhibition of video signals having such associated color burst signal and wherein the phase of at least a portion of said color burst signal is changed from an original state (see for example; col 2 ln 1-51). Both Kanota-Takashi and Ryan disclose a means of inhibiting copying of video data using copy protection. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the analog signal of Ryan within the system of Kanota-Takashi because it would have increased visual appeal of the recorded video data due to the extension into color video signals.

As per claims 69 and 90, Kanota-Takashi-Ryan discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 68). Kanota further discloses wherein said copy protection signal is a signal coded with plural bits, is located at a pre-set position (see for example; col 3 ln 55-64) of said analog video signal and is indicative of a copy generation limitation (see for example; col 4 ln 59-col 5 ln 14).

6. Claims 70-74 and 91-95 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanota et al (hereinafter Kanota), US Patent 5,418,853, in view of Kimoto et al (hereinafter Kimoto), US Patent 5,303,294.

As per claims 70 and 91, Kanota discloses digital video signal recorder capable of inhibiting unauthorized copying of an analog video signal (abstract), comprising:

an input terminal for receiving said analog video signal (col 4 ln 35-37), said analog video signal including a copy protection signal (see for example; col 6 ln 5-10);

analog-to-digital converting means for converting said analog video signal to digital video data (see for example; col 4 ln 38-44);

compression means for compressing said digital video data to generate compressed video data (see for example; col 4 ln 45-50);

detecting means for detecting said copy protection signal included in said analog video signal (see for example; col 4 ln 61-65 and col 7 ln 17-20);

generating means for generating copy management information according to a state of said copy protection signal detected by said detecting means (see for example; col 4 ln 61-col 5 ln 14).

Kanota further discloses recording means for recording said scrambled video data (see for example; col 4 ln 45-60). Kanota does not explicitly teach such recording of said key information, said key information being recorded at a pre-set position of a record medium. Kimoto discloses a means of scrambling data and such recording means of recording the scrambled data with said key information, said key information being recorded at a pre-set position of a record medium (see for example; col 5 ln 5-20).

Both Kanota and Kimoto disclose a means of inhibiting copying of video data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the recording means of Kimoto within the system of Kanota because it would have increased copy protection and usefulness of the newly recorded data by allowing for the descrambling of video data during reproduction of the newly copied video data.

As per claims 71 and 92, Kanota-Kimoto discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 70). Kimoto discloses recording said key at a pre-set position (as described above) and further discloses wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a data area and/or a lead-in area of said record medium (see for example; col 5 ln 5-20).

As per claims 72 and 93, Kanota-Kimoto discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 70). Kimoto further discloses wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a header portion, which is within said data area of said record medium (see for example; col 5 ln 10-19).

As per claims 73 and 94, Kanota-Kimoto discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 70). Kanota-Takashi discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 59). As for wherein the video data is partitioned into units and said copy management information is located in at least one of said units, Kanota discloses recording of compressed digital data onto a magnetic recording medium. Such partitioning of data into units is inherent to any system using digitally compressed data.

As per claims 74 and 95, Kanota-Kimoto discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 70). Kanota further discloses wherein said key information corresponds to bit sequence data used to implement the scrambling (see for example; col 5 ln 56-64).

7. Claims 75-79, 96-102, and 104-105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanota et al (hereinafter Kanota), US Patent 5,418,853, in view of Takashi, US Patent 5,960,151, and further in view of Kimoto et al (hereinafter Kimoto), US Patent 5,303,294.

As per claims 75, 96, 101, 104, and 105, Kanota discloses digital video signal recorder capable of inhibiting unauthorized copying of an analog video signal (abstract), comprising:

an input terminal for receiving said analog video signal (col 4 ln 35-37), said analog video signal including a copy protection signal (see for example; col 6 ln 5-10);

analog-to-digital converting means for converting said analog video signal to digital video data (see for example; col 4 ln 38-44);

compression means for compressing said digital video data to generate compressed video data (see for example; col 4 ln 45-50);

detecting means for detecting said copy protection signal included in said analog video signal (see for example; col 4 ln 61-65 and col 7 ln 17-20);

generating means for generating copy management information according to a state of said copy protection signal detected by said detecting means (see for example; col 4 ln 61-col 5 ln 14)

scrambling means for generating scrambled video data according to a key (see for example; col 4 ln 50-60);

recording means for recording said scrambled video data (see for example; col 4 ln 45-60).

Kanota does not explicitly teach appending means for appending said copy management information to said scrambled video data; and recording means for recording said scrambled video data with said copy management information, said copy management information being recorded at a pre-set position of a record medium.

However, Takashi discloses generating of copy management information (see for example; col 5 ln 49-50) and such appending and recording means of said copy management information with compressed video data (see for example; col 5 ln 49-59 and col 6 ln 12-19). Both Kanota and Takashi disclose a means of inhibiting copying of analog video signals. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the appending and recording means of Takashi within the system of Kanota because it would have increased copy protection by recording appended copy management data on the newly recorded video data such that further inhibition of recording is extended to the newly recorded data.

Furthermore, the Kanota-Takashi combination does not explicitly teach appending and recording of said key information. Kimoto discloses a means of scrambling data and

such recording means of recording the scrambled data with said key information, said key information being recorded at a pre-set position of a record medium (see for example; col 5 ln 5-20).

Both Kanota-Takashi and Kimoto disclose a means of inhibiting copying of video data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the recording means of Kimoto within the Kanota-Takashi combination because it would have increased copy protection and usefulness of the newly recorded data by allowing for the descrambling of video data during reproduction of the newly copied video data. Thus providing a means of protecting data through scrambling and a means of reproducing the scrambled data.

In further regards to claims 101, 104, and 105, Kanota further discloses encoding and modulating data and recording said encoded and modulated data on a record medium (see for example; col 4 ln 50-56; such modulation of data is inherent to any encoding system for recording formatted data onto a record medium).

As per claims 76 and 97, Kanota as modified further discloses wherein said copy protection signal is a signal coded with plural bits, is located at a pre-set position (see for example; Kanota, col 3 ln 55-64) of said analog video signal and is indicative of a copy generation limitation (see for example; Kanota, col 4 ln 59-col 5 ln 14).

As per claims 77 and 98, Kanota as modified further discloses wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a data area and/or a lead-in area of said record medium (see for example; Takashi, col 7 ln 8-18).

As per claims 78, 99, and 102, Kanota as modified further discloses wherein said pre-set position of said record medium is located within a header portion which is within said data area of said record medium (see for example; Takashi, col 7 ln 8-18).

As per claims 79 and 100 Kanota-Kimoto discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 75). Kanota further discloses wherein said key information corresponds to bit sequence data used to implement the scrambling (see for example; col 5 ln 56-64).

Conclusion

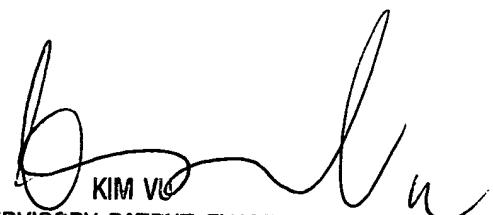
8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ryan, US Patent 5,590,194, discloses a means of scrambling compressed video data. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen S. Wu whose telephone number is 703-305-0708. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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